

139. *PLATYPTILUS REPLETALIS.*

Platyptilus repletalis, Walker, Lep. Het. xxx. p. 931 (1864).
Coll. J. D. Enys, Esq.

140. *ACIPTILUS MONOSPILALIS.*

Aciptilus monospilalis, Walker, Lep. Het. xxx. p. 950 (1864).
Coll. J. D. Enys, Esq.
I believe *A. patruelis* of Felder to be this species overcoloured.

EXPLANATION OF THE PLATES.

PLATE XLII.

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| <p>Fig. 1. <i>Meterana pictula</i> ♀, p. 386. 2. <i>Graphiphora tartaræa</i> ♂, p. 384. 3. <i>Apamea vitiosa</i> ♂, p. 384. 4. <i>Euclidia hectori</i> ♀, p. 387. 5. <i>Agrotis mitis</i> ♂, p. 383. 6. <i>Hadena debilis</i> ♀, p. 385.</p> | <p>Fig. 7. <i>Porina enysii</i> ♂, p. 381. 8. <i>Fidonia ferox</i> ♀, p. 392. 9. — <i>enysii</i> ♀, p. 391. 10. <i>Gonodontis felix</i> ♀, p. 389. 11. <i>Hermimia lilacina</i> ♂, p. 388. 12. <i>Bityla sericea</i> ♀, p. 387.</p> |
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PLATE XLIII.

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| <p>Fig. 1. <i>Aspilates insignis</i> ♂, p. 393. 2. <i>Fidonia catapyrrha</i>, p. 392. 3. — <i>anceps</i>, p. 392. 4. <i>Cacopsodos nigr</i>, p. 395. 5. <i>Declana Feredayi</i>, p. 398. 6. <i>Cidaria beata</i>, p. 397. 7. <i>Crambus vulgaris</i> (enlarged), p. 400. 8. <i>Pseudocoremia indistincta</i>, p. 394. 9. <i>Hypochalcia corrupta</i> (enlarged), p. 399. 10. <i>Aphomia strigosa</i>, p. 398. 11. <i>Eromene metallifera</i> (enlarged), p. 401.</p> | <p>Fig. 12. <i>Chilo simplex</i>, p. 400. 13. <i>Cacoëcia inana</i> (enlarged), p. 403. 14. <i>Tachyptilia atychioides</i> (enlarged), p. 405. 15. <i>Cacoëcia vilis</i> (enlarged), p. 402. 16. <i>Gracilaria linearis</i> (enlarged), p. 406. 17. <i>Zelotheres? robusta</i> (enlarged), p. 403. 18. <i>Steganoptycha? negligens</i> (enlarged), p. 404.</p> |
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3. On a small Collection of Birds from the Marquesas Islands. By OTTO FINSCH, Ph.D., C.M.Z.S., Director of the Bremen Museum.

[Received April 12, 1877.]

Through the Museum Godeffroy, at Hamburg, I have received a small collection of birds in alcohol, made by Mr. A. Garrett, the well-known naturalist of that Museum, during a visit to the Marquesas Islands. As our knowledge of the Marquesas birds is still very limited, I think it will be of interest to report on this collection, the more so as it contains, with the exception of four species (*Coriphilus smaragdinus*, *Eudynamis taitianus*, *Serresius galeatus*, and *Phlegœnas rubescens*), examples of all the land-birds known to inhabit this group, which

number altogether 10 species. One of these, a Kingfisher, although known already to Forster, proves to belong to an unnamed species. A closer exploration of the group will probably bring to light further species, peculiar to the different islands, such as, under similar circumstances, the excellent researches of Mr. Layard have recently made known to us in the Feejee group.

1. COLLOCALIA CINEREA (Gm.).

Herse Forsteri, Hartl.

C. vanicorensis, part., Finsch & Hartl. Orn. Central-Polyn. p. 47.

One specimen, agreeing generally with the description communicated to me by Dr. von Pelzeln from a Tahitian specimen in the Vienna Museum (*vide* Journ. d. Museum Godeffroy, Heft xii. 1876, p. 25); but the coloration is as dark as in *C. vanicorensis*; the rump is not pale, as in *C. spodiopygia*, but uniform with the remaining upper parts; the single feathers show very narrow light lateral margins; but these are hidden.

The specimen seems, therefore, to be identical with the Tahitian species first mentioned from this locality by Forster, and agrees exactly in its larger size, by which it may be distinguished from the other species inhabiting the Pacific.

2. HALCYON GODEFFROYI, sp. nov.

Alcedo collaris, var. ii., Forst. Descr. Anim. 1844, p. 163.

Todirhamphus, sp., Hartl. Journ. f. Orn. 1834, p. 170.

Adult. Head, neck, mantle, and whole under surface, including the under wing-coverts, white; shoulders, lower back, quills, and tail cobalt-blue; inner webs of wings smoky black, margined with white; from the lores through the eye and temporal region a narrow black band encircling the nape; basal half of bill black, lower mandible pale horn-colour; feet black.

There are three specimens which agree perfectly with the description above given. The white middle portion of the mantle is faintly stained with rusty.

Young. Frontal margin, extending as a narrow supercilium to above the eye white; remainder of head obscure marine-blue (on the crown appear three new pure white feathers); lores and a broad band around the nape dull black, the same as the hind neck and upper portion of the mantle; on the hinder mantle some white feathers, washed with pale rusty; under surface white, with dark edgings to the feathers of the sides of the crop; smaller upper wing-coverts with narrow whitish tips.

| | Long tot. | | al. | | caud. | | culm. | latit. rostr. a basi. | |
|----------------------|-----------------|-------|-----|-------|-------|-------|-------------------|--------------------------|-----|
| | in. | li. | in. | li. | in. | li. | li. | in. | li. |
| <i>H. godeffroyi</i> | 8 $\frac{1}{4}$ | 3 7-3 | 8 | 2 6-2 | 7 | 15-16 | 7-7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | |
| <i>H. albicilla</i> | ... | 4 7 | | 3 | | 24 | 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ | | |

The Kingfisher of the Marquesas has not come under examination since the time of Forster, who described the bird correctly as a

variety of his *Alcedo collaris*, from the Island of St. Christina. This island is the "Tahuata" of the new maps, a small island separated by the Bordelaise Straits from Hiwaoa, the chief eastern island of the Marquesas group. As this supposed variety of Forster's has remained unnamed since his time, I take a pleasure in bestowing on it the name of Mr. Johann Cesar Godeffroy, who has contributed through his travels so much to a better knowledge of the Polynesian Islands.

H. godeffroyi is a true miniature of *H. albicilla*, Less., from New Guinea and the Eastern Moluccas, but may be distinguished, besides its inferior size, by the white of the hind neck running down to the middle part of the mantle. In this respect it differs also, even in its young state, from *H. tuta*, the occurrence of which on the Marquesas rests merely on the labels of the Leiden and Dresden Museums, and has not been verified by any traveller.

3. TATARE LONGIROSTRIS (Gm.); Finsch & Hartl. Ornith. Central-Polyn. p. 66.

Three specimens, agreeing perfectly with examples from the Society Islands (Eimeo and Huahine).

4. MONARCHA NIGRA (Sparrm.); Finsch & Hartl. Ornith. Central-Polyn. p. 90.

An extensive series of 12 specimens, representing all the stages of plumage which were formerly considered to belong to different species.

Four specimens in a uniform black dress are, no doubt, in full plumage.

Four specimens are in the rusty plumage (*Muscicapa lutea*, Gm.), and are apparently young birds:—

Upper parts dark rusty brown, quills and tail darker; the remiges margined externally rusty; lores, sides of head and neck, and the whole under surface light rufous, paling to rufous white on the middle of breast and vent; anal region nearly white. Bill yellowish, the culmen greyish. The protracted yellow angle of the mouth gives these birds the appearance of young ones.

Five specimens show transitions in plumage from white to black, and from rusty to black; all these birds are moulting:—

Head, chin, throat and quills black, the remaining parts white, but varied with black feathers on the shoulders and mantle; tail in one nearly uniform white, in others irregularly tipped with black, in one the outmost feather rusty; primaries margined externally more or less with white, in one specimen with rusty.

Specimens changing from rusty to black:—

Black; wing-coverts margined with rusty, as are also some of the primaries; shoulders dark rusty-brown, like the tail; two middle tail-feathers black; lower breast and abdomen pale rufous, flanks dark rufous; under tail-coverts black.

In another specimen, agreeing otherwise with the foregoing, the under tail-coverts are dark rusty, and the black of the head is mixed with dark brown feathers.

The size differs a good deal, as well as the form of the bill, which in some examples appears more flat and enlarged, in others more slender, differences, however, not to be expressed by measurements.

| Long. alæ. | | caudæ. | | culm. | tars. | |
|------------|---------|---------|---------|-------|-------|--|
| in. li. | in. li. | in. li. | in. li. | li. | li. | |
| 3 | 5-3 | 7 | 2 | 7-2 | 11 | 6 -6 $\frac{1}{2}$ 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ (black form). |
| 3 | 4-3 | 6 | 2 | 9 | | 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ -5 $\frac{3}{4}$ (black and white form). |
| 3 | 1-3 | 2 | 2 | 7 | | 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ -6 (rufous form). |

M. nigra has been found likewise on the Friendly and Society Islands; Dr. Graeffe, however, did not meet with this species on the Tonga Islands (*vide* Finsch, Journ. f. Orn. 1870, p. 119).

5. *PTILINOPUS DUPETITTHOUARSI* (Neboux); Finsch & Hartl. Ornith. Central-Polyn. p. 129.

Old and young birds of this peculiar species; the latter show already the whitish sincipital mark so characteristic of this species.

Bill horn-green; eye-ring bright red; feet pale red.

6. *PTILINOPUS MERCIERI* (Des Murs); Finsch & Hartl. Ornith. Central-Polyn. p. 128.

Two specimens.

This very rare fruit-pigeon, which I have now had the pleasure of examining for the first time, is a very remarkable species, distinguished at once by the extent of dark purple red on the head, which occupies not only the forehead and vertex, but also the lores, extending thence in a large patch to the base of the lower mandible. From above the eye the red cap is surrounded by a broad circle of bright yellow; the chin and throat are yellowish; breast and remaining under surface, inclusive of the lower tail-coverts, of a uniform dark yellow.

Bill horn-green; eye-ring red; feet dirty purplish.

| Long. alæ. | | caudæ. | culm. | tars. |
|------------|------|--------|-------|-------|
| in. | lin. | in. | lin. | lin. |
| 5 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 10 |

It is very interesting to find in one and the same group of small islands two such very different species of *Ptilinopus*.

4. Descriptions of four new Species of Ichneumonidæ in the Collection of the British Museum. By FREDERICK SMITH.

[Received April 13, 1877.]

(Plate XLIV.)

Of the Ichneumonons which I now describe three are probably the most remarkable species to be found in the entire family. Two of them I cannot assign to any genus yet established; a new one has